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Dateline — August 15, 1961

Foreign aid, the Berlin crisis and the nation's defense build-up continue to dominate the Washington scene.

The big issue in the Administration's foreign-aid program is the President's request for authority to borrow funds from the Treasury. He hopes in this way to finance $7,300,000,000 of long-range overseas development loans in the next five years.

In addition, the Administration proposes relending $1,500,000,000 that is scheduled to be repaid from past loans. This would make a total of $8,800,000,000 available for loans over the next five years.

The problem is that the President's proposal would limit Congressional control of foreign aid, and the Congress does not treat lightly any suggestion to limit its power.

Both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee have approved the long-term borrowing provision. But it will run into a stiff floor fight, particularly in the House which the Constitution and tradition has given certain prerogatives with reference to revenue and appropriation matters.

As the foreign-aid bill moves to the floor of the Senate for debate, there are reports that the Administration is willing to compromise by accepting a three-year loan program or by agreeing to give the Appropria-

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GENERAL BOARD OF
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

- DIVISION OF TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL WELFARE
- DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER
- DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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The General Secretary writes:

Why should we be concerned with buying property near the UN in New York City or across from American University in Washington, D. C.? To put the Church of Jesus Christ in a better position to convert and inspire leaders at the crossroads of the world for meaningful Christian service to mankind everywhere.

Nearly every nation on the troubled earth has official representatives in both these concentration points. Millions of people come for better acquaintance with the processes of world government, or to study the manifestations of various ideologies "where cross the crowded ways of life."

Seminar groups are always anxious to get briefings on what makes various countries, forms of government and other religions click. How much are we concerned to give to emissaries from abroad the empathy and undergirding ethics of the American way of life?

More importantly, what are we doing to win them for Christ? Officers of one annual conference Board of Christian Social Concerns recently interviewed high officials of the Russian Embassy. After courteous exchanges, they probed for any possible spiritual foundations on which the Soviet concept of religion may rest.

Then they skillfully led around to a soul-searching examination of what the Lordship of Jesus Christ really means to disciples in a day like ours. The four-hour interview resulted in a promised invitation to have this kind of forthright presentation made to the entire staff.

Do we see any other hope for our war-imperilled world? Do we not envision the good that could be done in these strategic locations by the creation of an atmosphere, free of cocktails and "security schemes," that would enable Protestant Christians to witness and work with greater persuasiveness?

Should we not immediately establish such centers where delegates and visitors at home and from afar could comprehend more realistically the better contribution from America for which the restless world is waiting?

If our incomparable *manpower in Methodism* really wants to invest money, prayers and energy in impressive bases for such spiritual ministries, here are the places and now is the time to contribute. Your affluent members may be looking for such an opportunity for immediate investment in peace and human welfare.

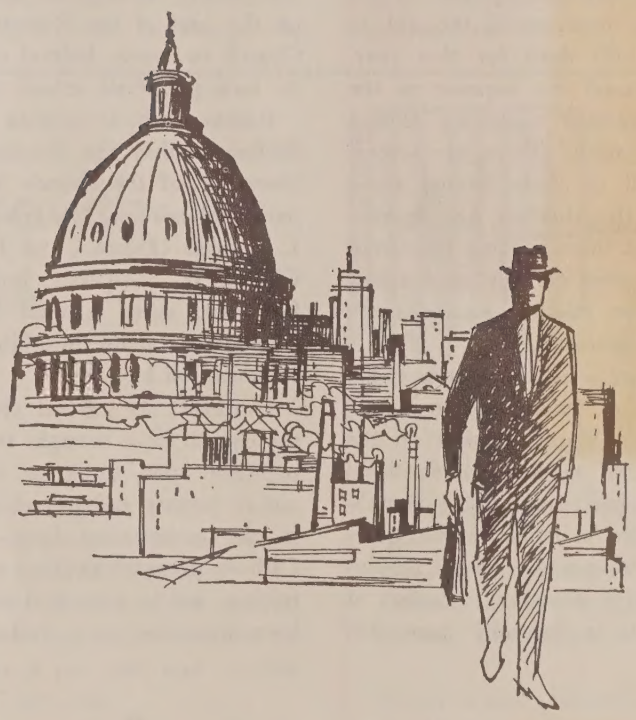
"The great world heart is aching, aching fiercely in the night, and only God can heal it, God alone can bring it light. But they to take the message and those to share the word are you and I, my brethren, and the others who have heard."

Contributions are badly needed, will be gladly received and properly administered by your grateful General Secretary.—*Caradine R. Hooton*

Issues facing the nation

A report from the Washington Legislative Office on disarmament bills, aid to education and an obscenity action

In June the Rev. Harry W. Campbell became director of the Washington Legislative Office of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns. Since his arrival in Washington, Campbell has spent much time getting acquainted on Capitol Hill and becoming familiar with the issues of concern to Methodists. In this report he analyzes three issues and the actions that are being taken on these issues.



Bills to establish a "U. S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security" were introduced in Congress on June 29. They are the outcome of a study personally begun by President Kennedy and carried out under the supervision of John McCloy.

It is heartening that, in the midst of acute tension over Berlin, substantial support is also gathering behind a strong disarmament bill. Passage of the disarmament bill would say to the world that, while we may sometimes be required to act boldly against aggression, nevertheless our long-range effort will be toward a peaceful world for all nations.

The disarmament bills were introduced simultaneously in both houses and bear Senate number S 2180 and House number HR 7936. Both bills go farther than most people had dared hope. Their aim is to gather together the economic, defense and cultural experts whose aim is a peaceful world, and to set them to work *now* in preparing the way for eventual disarming.

On July 10 McCloy met with a thoughtful group of men and women to outline to them the administration's purpose to make world peace the ultimate goal. On July 26 a larger and more enthusiastic group met with legislative leaders to hear that the disarmament bills have achieved a substantial measure of Congressional support, even in the face of the crisis in Berlin.

The disarmament bills are good bills, and deserve the active support of churchmen everywhere. Two forces work against the bills—too little time remaining in this session of Congress, and too little support from the Mid-west and the South.

You can help by writing *at once* to your two Senators, and to the Representative of your District as well as to the President to urge their active support for the disarmament bills. Tell them that, even in the face of world-tension now, you want America to begin the long look toward peace.

Whenever a legislative "hassle" develops, there are always several assessments of blame, forecasts of results and proposals for clearing up the cloudy situation. Sometimes a significant piece of legislative activity gets obscured by the dust of a skirmish going on some distance away.

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All of this is true of the present situation respecting President Kennedy's bills for aid to education.

By a majority of one the House Rules Committee has tabled the aid to education bills and, by so doing, has cast almost insurmountable obstacles in their way, at least for this session of Congress. There are three ways by which the bills might be rescued from the Rules Committee table and brought to vote; none of these three methods is very promising. Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House, has pronounced the aid to education bills dead for this year.

What caused the impasse in the Rules Committee regarding federal aid to education? There are several reasons, all of them having some bearing on the situation. Any opinion of which of them is most important is apt to depend entirely upon a person's politics, religion, or sensitivity to political necessity.

First, there is an abhorrence of the whole idea of federal aid to education which is largely based on the "states' rights" tendency of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans. There is much honest questioning whether a general aid to education bill is necessary, whether it will lead to a federally controlled system of public schools. The belief seems to be growing that if an education bill could be drafted which would provide aid only to those areas where there was provable need, such a bill would be more realistic and would have much better chance of passage. Over and over again one hears that there is no public groundswell for federal aid to the schools; that the pressure for federal aid is coming from a distinct minority of the people, notably the National Education Association.

Secondly, there is the all-out drive on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to secure federal money for its own parochial school operation.

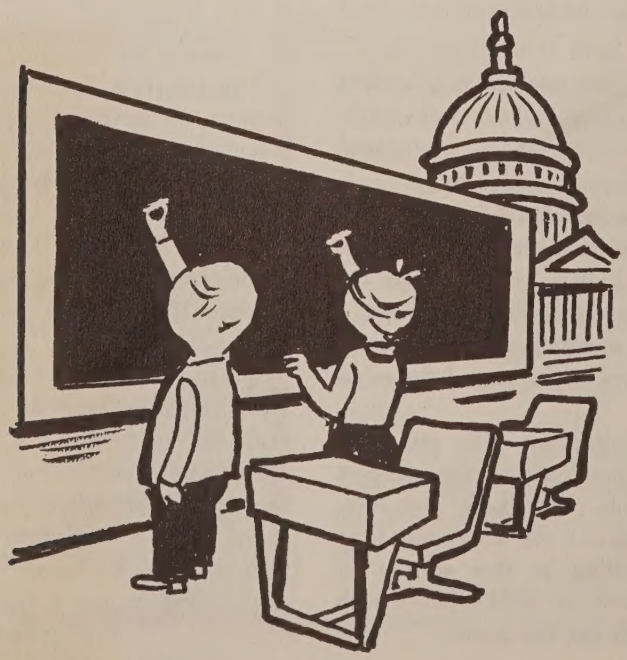
Roman Catholic opinion is not solidified behind the demand of the hierarchy of the church for aid to parochial schools. Congressmen Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.) and Thomas B. O'Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), both Roman Catholics, voted against the Rules Committee's action in tabling the aid to education bills.

However, the official channels of the church have brought tremendous pressure upon Congress to include aid to private and parochial schools in the government hand-outs. The Catholic pressure has been uncompromising; aid to parochial schools has been demanded on an "all or nothing at all" basis by Catholic spokesmen.

Third, the religious controversy which has raged about these bills has been so embarrassing and so disconcerting to many legislators that there is no question but that there was a fairly general willingness on the part of Congress to permit the bills to die and to have done with the whole divisive business.

But the National Defense Education Act is still before the Senate and this bill has moved quietly through committee approval and is headed for almost certain passage by the Senate. The NDEA contains provisions for substantial loans on a long term basis to certain systems of private schools, which, by definition of the Act, favor Roman Catholic parochial schools very heavily.

Whether the NDEA can pass a reluctant House of Representatives is problematic. The fact remains that this bill is still very much alive, that it provides federal funds for parochial schools, and that the old question of the constitutionality of such expenditures is not dead—not even for this session of Congress.



Henry Miller's book, *Tropic of Cancer*, faces an action brought in Federal Court by the Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. The suit, technically called a libel action, seeks to prevent the importing of the book into the United States on the ground of its alleged obscenity. This is a repetition of the legal question raised not long ago by similar action against *Lady Chatterly's Lover*.

Speaking of the disputed book one distinguished news journal has said flatly: "It is a dirty book." Other journals, equally distinguished, have praised it as literature of a high order. All of which raises a question or two.

First of all, what is obscene? By what (or whose) standards are we to distinguish between what is "real life" and what is "dirty?"

Is off-beat language to be forbidden? If so, then it has been pointed out that the King James and Douay Bibles, Shakespeare, Robert Burns,

Francois Villon, James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence—and a thousand others—are all to be banned.

Of course there is a point at which the off-beat sinks into filth; but who decides when that point has been reached?

The second question comes naturally. Does government in any form have the right to fix the bounds of obscenity?

Only a tyrant will claim that government has the inherent right of censorship. Free men, recognizing that all rights belong to them and may be given or withheld from government at the people's will, have usually followed the course of enacting laws forbidding obscenity in film and print. However, legislation imposes an arbitrary line beyond which no man may explore the realms of words, ideas, emotions, or the heights and depths of the human spirit.

There are three human rights involved. The right of "freedom of expression," so necessary to a culture and so abused by filth-for-profit. The right of individual choice by which we may make our silent and sometimes solitary witness through the act of snapping a switch or turning our backs upon box-office and book-stall.

The third right is sometimes forgotten. It is the right of parents to guide, of churches to instruct and of socially concerned groups to act persuasively and constantly to lift the threshold of individual choice. When a boy and girl shun the theater ads extolling the "torrid sex" of "A Cold Wind In August," or when a family blithely chooses "The Andy Griffith Show" in preference to "The Untouchables," a victory has been won which is a far better thing than could ever be achieved by the passing of a censorship law.

FBI reports crime growth

Statistics show 98 per cent increase since 1950, over 14 per cent rise since 1959

Serious crime in the United States increased 98 per cent while the population grew by 18 per cent between 1950 and 1960, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported recently.

The volume of crime statistics issued in the *Uniform Crime Reports* for 1960 show the sharp increase in major crime in the nation. The report showed, among other things:

- A national increase in major crime of 14.2 per cent aver 1959.
- With 1,861,300 serious offenses reported in 1960, the first year of the sixties recorded a new all-time high, with 98 per cent more crime than in 1950.
- Crime continued to outstrip the population growth over four to one.
- The crime clock showed four serious crimes each minute.
- Robbery had the most significant increase in 1960, up 18 per cent over 1959.
- Rural and city arrests were up 3 and 2 per cent over 1959.
- Female arrests rose 10 and 3 per cent in rural and city areas.
- Murder showed a 6 per cent increase while aggravated assaults increased by 5 per cent and forcible rapes by 3 per cent.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called the increase in crime during the last decade "astounding." He said it came while police in the nation had a 70 per cent better record of clearing cases by arrest last year than in 1950.

In the nation's capital, reports showed that the increase in the number of robberies and rapes was far above the national average, and increases for other major crimes kept pace with national figures.

Alcohol again played a large part in the number of crimes committed and the number of arrests made. In a study of 2,460 U. S. cities with populations over 2,500, or a total population of 81,660,735, these alcohol-related arrests were made:

Driving while intoxicated—146,381.
Disorderly conduct—449,444.
Drunkenness—1,326,407.
Liquor law offenses—86,818.

The same study showed that youths under 18 years of age were arrested for 19.2 per cent of the liquor law violations, 1 per cent of the driving while intoxicated violations, and 1 per cent of the drunkenness violations. Youths under 18 also were arrested for 20.5 per cent of the 6,068 forcible rape arrests, 20.7 per cent of the 44,532 other sex offenses arrests, and 1.5 per cent of the 119,243 gambling arrests.

Commissions on Christian Social Concerns and other church groups might check with their local police department to find out how their city rated and what crimes had increased most over the past year. Discussion of ways to help prevent crime might serve as the topic for a series of meetings.

Central Jurisdiction annual conferences do not approve Baltimore Area transfer

by Methodist Information

The transfer of three annual conferences of the Central (all Negro) Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church to the predominantly white Northeastern Jurisdiction has been postponed for at least a year by the failure of 14 of the 17 Negro conferences to vote approval.

The transfer proposal was made by the Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations to the Annual Conferences of the two jurisdictions concerned.

As a first major step looking toward the eventual elimination of the Central Jurisdiction, the commission asked the conferences in their 1961 sessions to vote on the transfer of the Delaware, Washington, and North Carolina Conferences from the Central Jurisdiction to the Northeastern Jurisdiction.

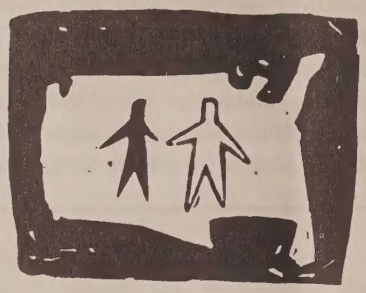
Together these three Annual Conferences compose the Baltimore Area administered by Bishop Edgar A. Love. This area, with 100,260 members, comprises about 27 per cent of the Central Jurisdiction.

Approving votes were taken under Constitutional Amendment IX by the three Central Jurisdiction conferences involved and by the conferences of the Northeastern Jurisdiction.

Amendment IX, passed by the 1956 General Conference, establishes three requirements for the transfer of an annual conference from one jurisdiction to another.

Three conferences approve move

First, the conferences concerned must approve. This was done when members of the three Baltimore Area conference voted more than twenty to one (495 to 23) in favor of becoming an Episcopal Area of the Northeastern Jurisdiction.



Another requirement is approval by a two-thirds majority of the conference members of the receiving jurisdiction.

This condition was fulfilled when 19 conferences of the Northeastern Jurisdiction approved the transfer by an almost unanimous welcoming vote of 3,425 to 26.

The third requirement is a similar endorsement by the jurisdiction from which proposed transfer is to be made —in this case, the Central Jurisdiction.

None of the conferences of the Central Jurisdiction, except the three directly involved, voted on the transfer in their 1961 session. Several conferences referred it to committees for study. In others the transfer was given no consideration.

Amendment IX specifies that "the vote on approval of transfer — shall be taken by each annual conference at its first session after the matter is submitted to it."

Two of the 14 Central Jurisdiction Annual Conferences which failed to vote on the transfer had met prior to the circulation of the proposal. Another conference will not convene until November.

Had the remaining Central Jurisdiction conferences in their recent meetings assented to the transfer, the Baltimore Area would now be the eighth area of the Northeastern Jurisdiction. Bishop Love would have been transferred along with his area.

The Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations was set up by the 1960 General Conference with instructions "to implement the continuing program of The Methodist Church to abolish the Central Jurisdiction, promote inter-racial brotherhood through Christian love, and achieve a more inclusive church."

Charles C. Parlin of New York is chairman of the commission. Reviewing the situation Parlin stated that in compliance with their Disciplinary instructions (Par. 2013) he and his colleagues on the commission will continue "to study and recommend courses of action which shall implement the use of Amendment IX on all levels of church structure."

Parlin views 1962 endorsement

The chairman pointed out that while the lack of support of the Central Jurisdiction conferences has delayed, for at least a year, this initial step toward abolishing the one racial jurisdiction, he is hopeful that the transfer may receive endorsement in the 1962 sessions of these conferences.

Failure of conferences to observe the voting requirement of Amendment IX was explained by a Central Jurisdiction spokesman on three grounds. First, there was insufficient time to study the proposal between its delivery and the conference session. Second, in some cases the conferences were unaware of the preference of the members of the Baltimore Area. Third, there are those who oppose any dismemberment of the Central Jurisdiction until its complete abolition can be accomplished at one time.

Needs of the aging

by Leighton E. Harrell
former consultant for legislative affairs
Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Man has always sought ways to retain or regain his youth. But this current generation has finally faced up to the fact that long life may not be an unmixed blessing. A special report to the U. S. Senate states:

"Long life has been one of the glorious dreams of mankind since Methuselah's time. Now we have it—and what are we doing with it? Instead of boasting of our miraculous progress, we shudder and think of aging only as obsolescence and uselessness."

Between 1950 and 1960 the population in the group 65 years old and above increased from 12 million to 16½ million. Since 1900 the average life span has increased by 22 years.

Projecting these figures, the Bureau of Census says that there will be 24½ million persons 65 years old and above by 1980.

Almost three-fifths of the present aged have less than $1,000 annual income. For this group, social security benefits averaging $74 a month are the principal source of income. Federal Reserve Board figures indicate that over 7,500,000 elderly persons have liquid assets of less than $500.

Aging need medical care

Medical needs constitute the number one problem for the aged. The reasons for this are:

1) The rate of chronic illness among the aged is more than double that for those 45 years of age and under—77 per cent compared to 34 per cent.

2) Although this age group makes up less than 9 per cent of the total population, they make up more than 55 per cent of all persons with limitations due to chronic illness.

3) Physician visits among the aged are 36 per cent greater than those among the general population.

4) The aged average approximately 15 days per year in general hospitals—twice that of the rest of the population.

5) Over 38 per cent of the aged spend more than one month a year in general hospitals as compared to 24.6 per cent for the rest of the population.

6) A survey conducted from July to December 1959 showed that 67.1 per cent of the entire population is insured against all or part of the cost of hospitalization but only 46.1 per cent of the aged have this protection.

Housing poses problems

The second major need of the aged is housing. During the 10 years from 1950-60, the average population per household decreased from 3.42 persons to 3.29 persons. When this fact is coupled with the low income of the aged, it becomes evident that many of the aged live in substandard buildings.

A third need of this group is to be free of age discrimination. Studies have shown that older workers tend to be more reliable and that their rate of absenteeism is less than that of younger workers. Yet age discrimination is a formidable barrier to employment for any person over 45, and above 65 age it is an impassable roadblock.

The 86th Congress authorized a Subcommittee on Problems of the Aging to study the problems of the aged and draft suitable legislation.

Senators McNamara, Clark, Randolph and Dirksen made up this subcommittee. Senator Kennedy was a member but resigned when he was elected President. This subcommittee conducted its study and drafted a comprehensive report (Report 128, 87th Congress, 1st session). The subcommittee also had legislation prepared to carry out its recommendations. These bills are:

1) S. 65—To provide for the payment of hospital and other health services furnished to aged retired individuals and to provide for a continuing study of the health needs of such individuals. This bill ties the hospital and health services to the Social Security Act. It is opposed by the American Medical Association on the ground that it will result in "socialized medicine." Strong support for the bill has come from other groups.

2) S. 1166—To eliminate discriminatory employment practices for reasons of age, by Federal Government contractors and subcontractors.

3) S. 1359—To present a declaration of objectives for senior Americans; provide the establishment of a U. S. Office of Aging within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to be headed by an Assistant Secretary for aging; authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons, and for other purposes.

4) S. 1863—To provide for the establishment of a senior citizens service training program.

The Administration has two identical bills in Congress (S. 909 and H. R. 4222) which parallel the provisions of S. 65. The Administration bills include railroad retirees in the provisions of the bill and raise the base pay of Social Security deductions from $4,800 a year to $5,000.

Other bills being considered are the Dulski Bill (H. R. 1765), the Gilbert Bill (H. R. 676), the St. Germain Bill (H. R. 4168) and the Javits Bill (S. 937).

Persons interested in this legislation can obtain from the Special Committee on Aging, U. S. Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., a statement called "Comparison of Health Insurance Proposals for Older Persons."

Recent Events, Continuing Problems

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) was born at Sumner, Mo., April 9, 1905. Shortly after his birth, his family moved to Fayetteville, Ark., which is still his home. He received the B.A. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1925. While there he was active in athletic and other extra curricular activities.

Before graduation, he won a Rhodes Scholarship and continued his study of history and political science at Pembroke College, Oxford University, where he received an A.B. degree in 1928. In 1931 he received the M.A. degree from Oxford, and in 1934 the LL.B. degree from George Washington University Law School in Washington, D. C.

Following his academic career, Sen. Fulbright served in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, on the faculty of George Washington University, and as a faculty member and later president of the University of Arkansas.

In 1942 he was elected to Congress as representative of the third district of Arkansas. In 1944, at the age of 39, he was elected to the Senate. He was re-elected in 1950 and 1956. Among the senator's major legislative interests and accomplishments in Congress are:

- In 1954 he was the only member of congress to vote against additional funds for the McCarthy committee and later sponsored the censure legislation against McCarthy.
- As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he has initiated a world-wide review of U. S. policies and has taken lead in attempts to get aid on a long-term basis.
- He has actively supported measures to aid small businesses and to give tax relief to such businesses.
- He has been active in promoting water development projects in Arkansas and throughout the country.
- He sponsored bills establishing a trout hatchery at Norfork, Ark., and a Federal Fish Farming Experiment Station in the state.

For the past 2 months the attention of the world has been engaged by a series of dramatic events. In their wake, a great many Americans have been left shocked, confused, and frustrated by unmistakable blows to the prestige of the United States. First, a Soviet flier orbited the earth in a space vehicle. Then came the misadventure in Cuba. This was quickly followed by a further decline in the Laos situation, which has set up the stage for what may be an unhappy denouement to that affair.

On the heels of these events, there has emerged another Berlin crisis, one that probably is more serious than any of its predecessors. I do not now intend to explore the elements of the Berlin situation.

My fear is that many Americans, including some whose judgment is generally good, are drawing the wrong conclusions from the earlier events I mentioned. From the Soviet space achievement, they conclude that we must dramatically expand our man-in-space program, whatever the cost. The lesson of Cuba, they suggest, is that the objective was the correct one, but that the means employed were inadequate. And they further suggest that any means by which we can block communist encroachment in our hemispheric garden is the proper course of action. From the events in Laos, many of these voices argue that a political settlement in the present circumstances will simply yield up another country to communism; that we must prevent with any available means the formation in Laos of a government that includes communist participation.

What these voices are saying is that the United States is the strongest country in the world, and should not hesitate to commit its strength to the active defense of its policies anywhere ouside the communist empire.

This is dangerous doctrine; nothing would please communist leaders more than to draw the United States into costly commitments of its resources to peripheral struggles in which the principal communist powers are not themselves directly involved.

As a nation, we are understandably prone to be more responsive to dramatic events than to the hard, continuing struggle itself. This is a susceptibility that is common to free societies, but much less a problem to totalitarian societies. As a nation, we are ruggedly pragmatic people, accustomed to disposing of problems swiftly and resolutely. Yet it may be that the simple trial and error methods that accompanied our growth are not relevant to our present role as defenders of Western civilization.

As leader, we must recognize that the struggle with our communist adversary has entered a critical phase. Our position has been steadily receding over the past several years. We can no longer afford errors. Henceforth, we must endow our actions with greater wisdom, judgment, and consistency than has been the case in recent years. This is a large order. We are caught up in a swirl of events. Wisdom and judgment derive from reflective thought. It is difficult to bring these qualities to bear on events that often develop with bewildering speed. The answer, of course, is policy. We must develop policies against which we can properly evaluate our initiatives and our responses to critical events. We must develop style. It is one thing to enunciate policies, and another to make them credible. It is style, our performance as a nation and a great power, that determines the credibility of our policies. In the present struggle, style is as important as power. They have a 1-to-1 relationship.

Cuba, Laos, the Soviet cosmonaut—none of these by itself is a threat to our national security or to the long-term success of our policies. But by exaggerating their significance and reacting to them injudiciously we disfigure our national style and undermine our policies.

Since the end of World War II, our overall policy has been clear to us; but its outlines have occasionally been blurred in the view of others by our diplomatic performance. Our objective has been world peace, which we have tried to maintain by cooperating with many other countries and

Excerpts from an outstanding address to the Senate by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) given June 29, 1961

assisting the efforts of each one to find its own destiny in an atmosphere free of coercion. More specifically, we helped to preserve the independence of Greece and Turkey with timely assistance. The Marshall Plan allowed each country of Western Europe to preserve its independent character, and restored the entire area to economic health.

We sought to internationalize control of the atom at a moment when we, alone, possessed the knowledge of nuclear power. This initiative was frustrated by the Soviet Union. At that moment, when we possessed a nuclear monopoly, we might have imposed our will upon the Soviet Union; but we did not.

Subsequently, the pressures arising from the Soviet Union's imperialistic design induced us to form defensive alliances with other countries. As the stress of the struggle shifted from a military to an economic and social context, we intensified our efforts to enable other countries to develop strong institutions and better standards of life for their peoples. We have encouraged regional groupings. With the OECD, we have recognized the interdependence of our own economy with those of 19 countries; and we have led in creating an instrument that will enable other capital exporting countries to join with us in an effort to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor societies of the world. We helped to create the United Nations, and we have faithfully honored our obligations and commitments to the world organization.

It is with such policies that we have sought to clarify our intentions, and to achieve our objective of peace, stability, and progress in a changing world. Many of our most vexatious problems have grown out of the occasional lapses and departures from the philosophy that has inspired our policies. Our equivocal position in the mid-1950's on the question of so-called neutralism is one example of such a lapse. The impetuous withdrawal of our support for the Aswan Dam project in Egypt is another, and has had far-reaching consequences. The massive retaliation statement was a lapse. We can point to the Cuban affair as a more recent example.

In the past 10 years, we have sometimes defended what may be regarded as the indefensible — the regimes of certain anachronistic leaders whose only virtue was their anti-communism. Such gestures have harmed, not helped, our position. The point

is this: We are confident that our objectives are correct and unassailable; yet our bona fides will be fully accepted by others only if and when our performance is fully consistent with these stated objectives.

It may be that the time has come to reappraise some of our basic assumptions. Throughout much of this century many Americans assumed — wrongly — that the transgressions and affronts to world order committed by aggressive forces were none of our business. With the collapse of that assumption, a good many of us have swung in the other direction and to the opposite conclusion that we can — and should — impose our design for living upon the uncertain but aspirant societies of the world. This assumption is also illogical. However admirable our design may be, it cannot be imposed.

In the struggle with communism, there is a double standard. The communists seek to impose their design on other countries. Their tactics most often are a brew of terror, subversion, and saturation propaganda, mixed with promises, of which a number are translated into meaningful assistance. The United States seeks not to impose its hegemony upon others, but to help others remain independent and safe from foreign domination.

It is suggested with some frequency that U. S. policies would be improved by an infusion of the more mischievous tactics employed by the communists; that with some application we could beat the communists at their own game. This, I think, totally misses the point and the real nature of the struggle. The fact is that our greatest strength — indeed, our greatest asset in the struggle — is this double standard. Ours is a permissive system, challenged by one that is totalitarian. Our system guarantees certain basic rights to the individual, and it is these that have made the United States the focus of man's best hope for a way of life that is consistent with his quest for freedom and dignity.

It is not our affluence, or our plumbing, or our clogged freeways that grip the imagination of others. Rather, it is the values upon which our system is built. These values imply our adherence not only to liberty and individual freedom, but also to international peace, law and order, and constructive social purpose. When we depart from these values, we do so at our peril. The world, as we have come to realize, also recognizes the double standard, and demands from the United States a higher order of conduct than is expected from others. Whether this distinction will be an asset or a liability in the struggle with communism, remains to be seen. Certainly the answer rests with us. If we are faithful to our own values, while following an intelligent, courageous and consistent line of policy, we are likely to find a high measure of the support we seek abroad. But if we fail our own values and ideals, ultimately we shall have failed ourselves.

Some may object that, as a practical matter, the fire spread by communism can be fought effectively only with fire. I disagree. The United States must remain strong and firm. But the United States, in order to prevail, must also help others toward the fulfillment of their own highest purposes. The United States cannot guarantee the borders of a neutral country against infiltration, or its villages from subversion. But the United States can become a pivotal force in enabling well-intentioned governments of independent countries to bring about the economic and social reforms that their societies are understandably enough insisting upon. Given such reforms, subversive efforts fail, and terrorists are unable to intimidate unsympathetic peasants and villagers backed up by alert government forces.

In Laos, the communist Pathet Lao guerrillas have also found the temperature of the water agreeable. Here, however, the situation lacked the element of inevitability.

Somewhat quixotically, the United States sought to make an armed anti-Communist bastion of Laos. This was a mistake. Laos is a primitive country. Most Lao are rooted in the past. Theirs is the pace of the meandering Mekong River which nourishes their lands. Most are concerned, not with an entity known as Laos, but with their families, with the life in their villages, and with

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their religion. They are a disarmingly gentle people, for whom conflict is disagreeable. They keenly dislike killing each other. It is likely that many more people are presently losing their lives in the terror-ridden countryside of South Vietnam each month than have died from all the strife in Laos.

I say that our policy in Laos was a mistake because it was not related to the needs of the country or to the nature of its people and their interests. In a landlocked country of mountains, rain, forests and river delta — a country profoundly backward, even by regional standards — the United States attempted to establish an anti-communist force in the form of an elaborately outfitted 29,000-man army and a tame government.

The situation in Laos has wobbled, ever since, between tragedy and farce. Just as there was never any pro-Communist motivation among most Lao, there was no anti-Communist motivation, either. And the United States utterly failed to inspire it. The illusion that we could make a bastion of Laos cost us more than $300 million. The cost to our prestige cannot be measured.

The tempo of communist subversion in southeast Asia has been stepped up briskly in the past several months. We can hardly expect a respite; indeed, one can safely assume only that the struggle for independence in southeast Asia has entered a decisive stage. The pressure will be relentless. Some countries, especially the politically non-alined, have not yet been exposed to the weight of the problem, but they are acutely conscious of the danger.

Were I the leader of one of these countries, I would adopt the following policy toward the United States. I would repeat and clarify my determination to remain free of political alinement with either power bloc. I would seek economic and technical assistance from the United States and remind the United States that if I choose to accept limited aid from the communist bloc I am not unaware of communism's ultimate plans for my country. But I would discreetly point out that the United States cannot with guns, tanks, jeeps — or even with dollars — keep communism out of my country. The United States, I would add, can help me keep communism out of my country by imaginatively and dispassionately supporting my efforts to promote the welfare of my people. If communism should attack my country from without, I would call upon the United States and its allies for whatever military support they could make available. If communism should commence a campaign of terror and subversion inside my country, I would seek from the United States technical military assistance so that I might cope effectively with this communist device. And I would seek still further direct economic assistance so that I could quicken the pace of progress in my country.

Earlier in these remarks, I referred to the alarming reactions of many Americans to the Cuban affair, as well as to the worsened Laotian situation. Cuba, of course, for all intents and purposes, has been transformed into a communist-oriented, totalitarian state. It is idle to expect the present Cuban regime to reform, to collapse, or to be overthrown by its exiles. And I submit that to overthrow it by American force, or by some combination including American force, would be self-defeating and would create more problems than would be solved. We often hear that the existence of a communist regime in Cuba is intolerable to the United States. But is that really the case? I know it is embarrassing and annoying and potentially dangerous, but is it really intolerable?

The possibility of Soviet missile bases and jet aircraft bases in Cuba is frequently noted. I suppose we would all be less comfortable if the Soviets did install missile bases in Cuba, but I am not sure that our national existence would be in substantially greater danger than is the case today. Nor do I think that such bases would substantially alter the balance of power in the world.

What would substantially alter the balance of power in the world would be precipitate action by the United States resulting in the alienation of most of Latin America, Asia and Africa.

I believe that if we intervene unilaterally in Cuba, we prejudice our cause in the hemisphere. The contrary argument by the interventionists is that if we do not intervene, we lose the hemisphere — that is, that if Cuba continues to exist as a base for communist propaganda, subversion, and agitation, the other countries of Latin America, beginning first in Central America and the Caribbean, will gradually be subverted and overthrown.

It is quite true that, as President Kennedy said to the newspaper editors, a Communist Cuba poses greater dangers to Latin America than it does to us.

My point is that the vulnerability of Latin America to communism may well be increased more by unilateral action against Cuba than by the continued existence of Castro's Cuba. One cannot honestly be dogmatic about this. The hour is very late in Latin America. Many of the free governments of that area walk a tightrope. But the situation is not completely hopeless, nor are we completely helpless.

We can act vigorously and imaginatively to implement the alliance for progress and the act of Bogota. This is a slow, long-term job, but that is all the more reason for starting at once.

We can give technical assistance in police work and countersubversive activities to the free governments of the hemisphere which request it.

We can improve the breadth and depth of our contacts with free labor groups and with the intellectual non-communist left in Latin America.

We can give technical assistance to the progressive democratic political groups of Latin America in the techniques of political organization and action. I am becoming increasingly disturbed that this kind of activity is left so largely to the communists, with the result that they frequently take over positions of leadership in labor unions, student organizations, and other groups.

We can take every opportunity to impress upon the governments and the people of Latin America that a Communist Cuba is a greater threat to them than it is to us, that it is not solely our problem, but also their problem, that we are not going to solve it for them at great expense to ourselves, and that they would be well advised to meet their own responsibilities in the matter.

The Organization of American States must take a broader and more active role in the affairs of the hemisphere. Within hours after the announcement of the assassination of General Trujillo, voices were heard here urging U. S. intervention. Those voices should instead have been reminding the Organization of American States of its responsibility. Our neighbors would quite rightly be quick to criticize a unilateral intervention by the United States in a situation such as that which occurred in the Dominican Republic.

The action of the Organization of American States in sending a fact-finding commission to the Dominican Republic is encouraging evidence that the organization is now accepting some of its hard responsibilities.

A peaceful revolution should be brought about in the Dominican Republic. The enormous properties of the late dictator should be turned over to the Dominican people to be operated for their benefit. And a moderate government based upon democratic principles should be encouraged.

The meeting of the Organization of American States in Uruguay this August offers an opportunity to give additional credibility and momentum to the alliance

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LETTERS

We solicit comments, criticisms and commendations for these columns. We will print, as space allows, portions of all those letters which are significant and signed. Address correspondence to Letters, **Concern**, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Right to work laws

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the article in the July 15 issue of *Concern* describing the excellent state of labor relations in Sweden. The article tells of harmonious relations between labor and management, virtually no time lost due to labor disputes, and a good record of wage increases in negotiated settlements.

Under Swedish law, no individual may be denied employment because of membership or non-membership in a union. Such legislation is known in the United States as a Right to Work law. The Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs in our General Board of Christian Social Concerns opposes Right To Work laws. I suggest that the subject of Right To Work be re-examined by our General Board.

Reed Larson
Falls Church, Va.

Constructive anti-communism urged

Dear Editor:

I agree with portions of all of the articles which appeared in the June 15 issue of *Concern* concerning "right wing extremists," but I believe that the overall effect of this issue will do infinitely more harm than good. You have not clearly indicated who is an extremist. You have merely branded as such anyone who belongs to or believes in any of the principles of the three organizations that are discussed in the main article, and the implications are phrased in many ways, entirely unsubstantiated, that these principles are undesirable.

I am not one who believes that there is no danger from extremists. Communists are extremists, fellow travelers are extremists, and so are persons who call everyone with whom they disagree as being dangerous. Obviously, there is as much danger in extremists on the left or right.

I believe that Christians should become more aware of the nature of communism and of the danger that our country is in. But with articles like those that appeared in the June 15 issue of *Concern*, Christians will not be encouraged to take a stand at all against communist ideals for fear of being too "right wing." They will only be lulled into complacency.

Does the Christian faith and the Church offer positive alternatives which can meet the communist movement in the United States and the world? This question was asked in the article "What Can Christians Do?" The only answer provided by the entire theme of this issue to that question was that Christians should oppose any radical group or organization that devotes its energies to anti-communism.

I believe that it is time for a more constructive program of anti-communism to be formulated in the Church.

Robert R. Pritchett
Midland, Texas

Christian Anti-Communism Crusade

Dear Sir:

I am a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church and also a member of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and a personal friend of Fred C. Schwarz. Because I am a member of this organization I am interested in having the truth printed about it and I have become quite concerned that your magazine has printed at least two articles which have contained inaccuracies and misstatements.

I challenge Allan Walker whose letter was carried in the July 15 issue and also you or any of your staff members to furnish me one instance when Fred Schwarz or any officers of his organization have made one smear type statement about anybody. By smear I assume we refer to a statement without factual foundation made to discredit some person.

In regard to the article in the April 15 issue by Mr. Hinshaw, I have written to him and learned that he knew relatively little of the actual organization of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade and apparently was not aware of the fact that most of the offensive statements made at the CACC schools are by persons who are not officers of the organization.

In regard to the nature of its organization, the CACC is a close corporation. The directors, five to nine in number, select their own successors and all directors must accept a stated doctrinal position. All policy and action is directed by this small group of directors. Contributors to the organization have no control over its activities.

The CACC has no "cell" apparatus as a part of its organization. It does encourage the establishment of study groups, furnishing materials and advice for that purpose, but these study groups are in no way an action arm of the CACC. The members of the study groups receive no specific "action" instructions nor do they owe allegiance or loyality to the CACC. As to the term "cell," to my knowledge Dr. Schwarz does not use it. The term is frequently used by those who are attempting to discredit.

The CACC program within the United States is primarily informational. It does not attempt to influence legislation since this might endanger its tax exempt status. It does not engage in name-calling, nor does it participate in exposé or pressure tactics.

The activity from which most criticism arises is the holding of anti-communism schools. To these schools some guest speakers are invited and some of these speakers have made accusations and charges which are not accurate. Uninformed writers have attributed these charges directly to the CACC.

There is one aspect of the work of the CACC which is generally overlooked. This is the work it is doing outside of the United States. It established a newspaper in the State of Kerala, India, when the state was controlled by a communist regime and now the paper is the fourth largest in circulation in that state. After the Japanese riots it established an informal program there, handing out large amounts of anti-communist literature and urging the formation of study groups. In British Guiana the CACC is attempting to swing the electorate from the pro-communist candidate to an anti-communist candidate. Recently it mailed over 400,000 pieces of anti-communist literature to Nigeria for distribution by native missionaries.

Any person interested in learning more about the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade can do so by writing to its office at P.O. Box 890, Long Beach 1, Calif.

Eldon L. Colton
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

report from

• Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Roger Burgess, Board Associate General Secretary in charge of the division

by *Roger Burgess*

In Washington, D. C., Mr. Frank D. Reeves was being nominated as a District Commissioner, one of three top officials who govern the nation's capital.

But, reporters began to dig into Reeves' background and found a variety of reasons why he should not be placed in that high an office. One of the most interesting:

A loan had been made to Mr. Reeves to help him buy a $47,500 home on 16th Street in Northwest Washington.

The lender was identified as Milton S. Kronheim, Sr., perhaps the largest wholesale liquor dealer in Washington.

Reeves also was displaying in his office a blow-up of the telegram dated June 22, the day after President Kennedy announced he would nominate Reeves for the post. It read:

"Congratulations and best wishes in a great big way. Milton Kronheim."

No wonder the liquor industry has influence in Washington. It buys it and "in a great big way."

A recent study of traffic fatalities in New York City has shown that 73 per cent of the drivers killed had been drinking, nearly half of them heavily.

"Forty-six per cent of the accident-responsible group had blood alcohol concentrations in the very high .25 per cent range or above it," the study showed. In New York drivers with .10 per cent are considered "impaired."

*Drinking drivers are also a prob*lem in Chicago. The 1961 edition of *Chicago Traffic Accident Facts* reports that 60 per cent more drivers in accidents were reported as "had been drinking" in 1960 over the number in 1959.

FCC head urges television reform

Newton N. Minow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presented a scorching indictment of present-day television when he addressed the National Association of Broadcasters in the spring.

Minow described TV's program output as a "vast wasteland" and said that the FCC would no longer automatically renew station licenses.

Calling for diversification in programming, Minow asked each station operator to view his station's programs for one day.

"You will see a procession of game shows, violence, audience participation shows, formula comedies about totally unbelievable families, blood and thunder, mayhem, violence, sadism, murder, Western badmen, private eyes, gangsters, more violence, and cartoons. And, endlessly, commercials—many screaming, cajoling and offending. And most of all, boredom."

Minow acknowledged that a western show draws a larger audience than a symphony, but said "it is not enough to cater to the nation's whims —you must also serve the nation's needs."

The FCC chairman discussed a plan for community hearings on the renewal of a TV license. He said:

"When a renewal is set down for hearing. I intend — whenever possible—to hold a well-advertised public hearing, right in the community you have promised to serve. I want the people who own the air and the homes that television enters to tell you and the FCC what's been going on."

Adult school to explore social welfare

The 1961 Annual Adult School sponsored by the Division of Temperance and General Welfare promises to be unusual and exciting. It features a full exploration of social welfare concerns. Twenty-one hours will be spent with delegates from many denominations as a part of the 2nd National Conference on the Churches and Social Welfare in plenary, section, and workgroup sessions. Delegates will have access to the outstanding national leaders in social welfare.

Methodists will have a special assembly with Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke bringing the keynote and statements from the several Methodist groups and agencies working in social welfare. Each of these groups will have special workshops. During the nine hours of Methodist workshop time, the Division of Temperance and General Welfare will conduct its annual Adult School with the objective of finding "how local churches can go to work in these social fields." The Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs will participate in this school in the areas of economics and community planning.

This will be an unusual opportunity to help churches develop more effective social ministers to meet their responsibility to all people in these times. Basic policies and action will be developed. Each annual conference has been invited to have representatives at this significant event to be held in Cleveland, Ohio October 22-27. Look for the reports which issue from this conference.

report from

• Division of Peace and World Order

Herman Will, Board Associate General Secretary in charge of the Division

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

London, July 24, 1961—The summer of 1961 is an interesting time for U. S. citizens to be traveling abroad, as the members of the Churchmen's Study Tour sponsored by the Division of Peace and World Order can testify.

The English people with whom we talked regard the Kennedy Administration with a "wait and see—it is too early to tell" attitude. They were favorably impressed by the President's televised press conference, but dismayed with the Cuban fiasco which they compare to their own government's sad adventure in Suez.

The treatment of the Berlin crisis in the British press is more restrained and conservative than the big headlines and ominous articles being published about it by American newspapers. This, plus longer experience with these tense international situations, may account for the calmer British view of the crisis. They look upon it as serious but do not believe it has reached as critical a juncture as the U. S. newsmen.

The people of England with whom we talked are well aware that the Berlin situation may become more serious this fall. But the press reports a general feeling that the U. S. response in terms of a military build-up is not particularly helpful. They express curiosity as to just what a "firm but flexible" American policy means.

We received the impression that the British people understand and generally accept the present power relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom. They are reconciled to the responsibility for leadership of the West resting with the United States. Some express the view, however, that the change in relationship accounts for most of the occasional anti-American feeling.

Economic conditions within Britain are good, but rising costs and prices, combined with declining exports, have led to a serious, international balance of payments deficit. The Macmillan government is under criticism for lack of a comprehensive and adequate program to meet the situation.

Labor Party supporters are expressing new hope for a victory in the elections which will come sometime during the next two years. The Conservative Party has held power for about 10 years and there are signs of growing dissatisfaction. However, the Labor Party leaders will have to heal some serious divisions and agree on a clearcut program if they are to challenge the Conservative rule successfully.

PAMPHLETS

Stop, Look, Listen, Church Peace Mission, 5 cents, or 100 for $3.00.

This small but excellent pamphlet is subtitled "A Guide to Current Information on National and International Affairs." It describes briefly reliable resources in the field of newspapers, magazines, books, radio, and television. Newspapers are listed in order of quality as determined by a recent poll among publishers. Various periodicals and other communication media are recommended or at least noted.

Those looking for more selective reading, listening, watching and participation will find help in this pamphlet.

The pamphlet is available from: Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

Still available from Service Department

Civil Defense Packets, 50 cents each.

Disarmament Packets, $1.00 each.

Christian Century reprints "For Truth and Freedom," 15 cents each, 10 for $1.00.

Christianity and Crisis special issue on Africa, 25 cents each, six for $1.00.

One man's service

Consider the range of service of Elton Mims, a sheep rancher from Water Valley, Texas.

He is now vice-chairman of the commission on social concerns in his local church.

He is district director of Christian Social Concerns.

He is vice-chairman of the Board of Christian Social Concerns for the Southwest Texas Conference.

He is a member of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the South Central Jurisdiction.

He is a lay representative of the South Central Jurisdiction on the General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

On the General Board, itself, he is a member of the Division of Peace and World Order and serves as a member of the Policy and Resolutions Committee.

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for progress. Few such opportunities may remain. On this and related occasions the United States must make clear that it is not seeking to cultivate complaint regimes, but rather independent and progressive societies. Our duty is to show that between communism and the flickering old order, the United States recognizes a third choice — permissive societies whose central purpose is to embody the peoples' will and the peoples' needs.

In Latin America, as in much of the rest of the world, the question is being posed: Can social and economic progress proceed apart from totalitarian discipline? It is our duty to provide a credible case for the affirmative side of this debate. Our economic and philosophical resources, if wisely used, should enable us to succeed.

report from

• Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

A. Dudley Ward, Board Associate General Secretary in charge of the division

The new public affairs emphasis

Of the 12 areas of Christian social concerns that come within the scope of responsibility of the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs, five have been grouped together to form the basis of the new divisional Department of Public Affairs.

This department is responsible for planning and promoting research, education and social action in the program areas of church-state relations, public policy regarding housing and urban development, civil liberties (including Christianity and communism), public policy on education, and citizenship education.

As might be expected, the nature, scope, and timing of specific research, educational or social action projects in any of these areas will depend upon the imperatives of immediate needs of The Methodist Church. But the planning and promotion of such projects by the staff of the department will also reflect definite efforts to achieve more or less long-range goals.

General program goals

The ultimate goal of all our public affairs programs is to help implement the purposes that the General Conference had in mind when it established the General Board of Christian Social Concerns. Those purposes, as contained in *Paragraph 1516 of the Discipline*, are "to lift up before members of the Church and also the secular world the Christian concern for personal, social and civic righteousness, to analyze the issues which confront the nation and the world as well as the local community and the person, and to propose Christian lines of action."

Today no individual has a choice of whether or not he shall be involved in the crucial issues and problems that confront mankind. Every individual, whether he wills it or not, is inescapably involved, and the only real choice that he has in the matter is the determination of the nature and quality of his involvement.

In the social-concern areas grouped under the caption "public affairs," programming is based on the fundamental premise that individuals who adhere to the Christian faith should accept willingly, and perhaps with a sense of mission, all the responsibilities which devolve upon any citizen in a free society. But this is not all. In addition, they should bring to bear on the exercise of their citizenship responsibilities all the insights and moral imperatives which they derive from their Christian faith and convictions.

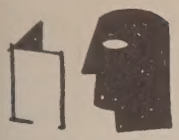
The fact is appreciated that this is not an easy task. It involves the need to be well informed on the complex issues of local, national, and international life. Skill is required to translate general Christian principles into the specifics of social and political action. It necessitates a genuine manifestation of Christian love as one considers the needs and aspirations of people everywhere—the hungry, sick, and illiterate of every continent, the homeless refugees, the ill-housed, the jobless, the children who need schools and teachers, the people of racial and religious minorities.

Specific objectives

The following specific long-range goals will be sought in all departmental programming of research, education and social action:

- To provide data, facts, information and, "interpretations" regarding crucial issues so that church members may view contemporary social problems in as broad a perspective as possible.
- To make available to the non-specialist church member the necessary analytical tools with which he may analyze more effectively public policy issues on which he must make some kind of judgment.
- To help church members identify available alternatives of public policy (regarding local, state, and national problems), and to discover the probable immediate and future consequences of particular policy alternatives.
- To emphasize the fact that a church member is expected to seek positive and constructive solutions of public problems.
- To encourage maximum effective utilization by church members of the instruments and processes that a free society places at the disposal of the citizen for translating policy preferences into structures of law, administration, and private institutional arrangements.
- To establish and maintain regular channels of communications whereby church leaders and public officials may exchange viewpoints and share insights and experiences gained in dealing with issues of public policy.—*by W. Astor Kirk.*

...at your service



BOOKS

Under Orders: The Churches and Public Affairs, by Roswell P. Barnes, 1961. $1.00. Available from Literature Headquarters, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio, or Cokesbury Bookstore nearest you.

This Woman's Society of Christian Service study book (1961-1962) in the field of Christian Social Relations is being well received in the various Schools of Missions this summer. Dr. Barnes has interestingly pointed up the Church's responsibility in crucial areas of social involvement.

A comprehensive study guide has been prepared by Mrs. C. A. Bender, Executive Secretary of the Woman's Division's Department of Christian Social Relations and is available for 35 cents.

It helpfully presents the church's responsibility to usual functions of the church such as counseling, evangelism, and community service along with its involvement in seeking solutions to problems of international tensions, race relations and basic moral decisions.

Local churches are encouraged, when possible, to make this a church-wide study, jointly sponsored by the local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns, the Woman's Society of Christian Service, the Commission on Missions, and the Commission on Education.

Compassion and Community, An Appraisal of the Church's Changing Role in Social Welfare, by Haskell M. Miller; order from Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D.C.; cloth-bound, $3.50; paperback, $1.25.

This comprehensive re-appraisal of church-state-agency relationships in social welfare looks searchingly into history, current problems, and future possibilities. It examines in detail the greatly changed role of the church in social welfare, the urgent need for better understanding and interaction between church, state, and agency, and the possibilities for new church action on many welfare fronts.

Conference Concern representatives named

At the request of Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, General Secretary of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, annual conferences have begun to appoint *Concern* representatives to serve as their conference's contact with the publication. Among those appointed are:

The Rev. Bobby S. Edwards, North Arkansas Conference; the Rev. Harold Kieler, Central Kansas Conference; and the Rev. Lawrence E. Dunn, Central New York Conference.

Responsibilities of conference *Concern* representatives will include: 1) sending in news from their conferences which might be of national interest, 2) taking subscriptions for *Concern* in their conference, 3) helping the editorial staff of *Concern* to see that the publication meets the needs of its readers. *Concern* looks forward to this personal contact with each Methodist conference.

Leadership Training

A new guide has been prepared for the Leadership Training Course on "The Work of the Local Church Commission on Christian Social Concerns." It is planned for use in Sub-district or District Christian Workers' Schools.

Efforts should be made by Conference, District and local church leaders to have this course scheduled for the maximum number of schools during this quadrennium.

Persons desiring to teach the course may become accredited through the Conference Board of Education. Outline guides are available from the Department of Leadership Education, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tennessee.

CALENDAR

Christian Social Concerns events on the national, regional, and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to CONCERN, *editor, the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D.C.*

August

17-19, West Virginia Conference Church Vocations Conference, Buckhannon, W. Va.

21-27, National Youth School of Moral Concerns, National College, Kansas City, Mo.

26-31, National Convocation of the Methodist Student Movement, Urbana, Ill.

September

2-6, Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

3, Labor Sunday

6, Central Illinois Conference Training Conference for Inter-Board School leaders, Lincoln, Ill.

7-9, General Board of Christian Social Concerns Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

11-14, New York East Conference, Interboard Schools on the Local Church.

12-14, Conferences on Church and Aging, Virginia Conference.

12-14, Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Concerns, Lake Junaluska, N.C.

17-20, Southern Illinois Conference Interboard Schools.

19-21, Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Concerns, First Methodist Church, Salt Lake City, Utah.

21, New Jersey Conference Social Concerns Night, Ocean City, N.J.

22-24, Rocky Mountain Conference Briefing Conference on Christian Social Concerns, Estes Park, Colo.

24-28, Kansas Conference Inter-Board Schools on the Local Church.

26-28, North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Concerns, Wesley Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

29-30, Central New York Conference Board Retreat, Casowasco, N.Y.

Dateline

(continued from front cover)

tions Committees of the House and Senate a veto over loan commitments in an annual review.

President Kennedy's plan for an armed forces build-up in response to Soviet pressure on Berlin has won quick bipartisan support in both houses of Congress. Speedy action is expected on the President's requests for an additional $3,454,000,000 in defense appropriations and stand-by authority to call up 250,000 reservists for active duty. Congressional action on the regular $44,100,000,000 defense appropriation for 1962 is virtually complete.

All is not smooth sailing however, for President Kennedy's Berlin Plan. Senator J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has criticized the Kennedy Administration for failing to suggest peaceful solutions to the Berlin crisis.

"We have been remiss in not making proposals," said Fulbright in answer to a question on the "Issues and Answers" television program. He further stated that the United States has not been "as aggressive" in proposing compromises as he thinks it should be.

Senator Fulbright went on to say that he deplored the feeling held by many Americans that discussions and talk with the Soviet leaders would inevitably lead to "appeasement." "I'm for negotiation and discussion as opposed to ultimatums and showdowns," Fulbright stated.

Republican Congressional leaders while pledging their "complete support" of the President in the Berlin crisis, are using the President's request for increased defense spending to attack the Administration's domestic legislative proposals. Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has stated that spending on unnecessary projects must be held down, while House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said "a new presidential message to the Congress proposing cut-backs on domestic spending would be most appropriate."

Dr. Carl Soule, staff member of Division of Peace and World Order, in a letter to President Kennedy also expressed concern about the Berlin policy. He wrote:

"Before Mr. Khrushchev answers you with even more arms and you answer him with still more arms . . . I hope you will explore more fully through the United Nations the options which we have—options which entail neither abject surrender nor atomic holocaust but are grounded in political realism and Christian idealism."

Dr. Soule pointed to a statement by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy published recently in leading newspapers across the country. It proposed that all Germany should be disarmed under UN supervision, that a Berlin Authority would unify the city, maintain access routes, and be supported by international troops, and that a German authority would supervise the prohibition of nuclear weapons in West and East Germany, replace all foreign troops by UN personnel, and recognize the permanency of the German-Polish border at the Oder-Neisse line.

He noted that "today is the time to take the Berlin crisis before the United Nations." He further suggested that the United States might "properly refer the question of our legal rights in Berlin" to the International Court of Justice.

Dr. Soule also suggested that the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem has "refreshed Russian minds concerning the death of 17,000,000 Russians by Nazis" and thus increased the Soviet concern about its security in Central and Eastern Europe—particularly in the face of the increasing military strength of West Germany.

The House Ways and Means Committee has begun Hearings on an Administration proposal (HR. 4222) to finance health care for the aged through the Social Security system. While the Committee is expected to complete its hearings this month, there will be no move to send a bill to the floor until next year.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Abraham A. Ribicoff, has recommended to the committee a change in the Administration's original proposal that the earnings base on which Social Security taxes for the program would be levied be increased from the present $4,800 to $5,000. Ribicoff now favors increasing the earnings base to $5,200 because a recent reevaluation resulted in a "substantial increase" in cost estimates.

Many members of the House of Representatives are reported to be grateful to Rep. James J. Delaney (N.Y.), the holdout Northern Democrat on the House Rules Committee whose vote bottled up the education bills. Delaney, a Catholic who argued that the education measures discriminated against parochial school students by providing unequal aid to private schools, took the heat off many of his colleagues by making it unnecessary for them to vote on a ticklish issue.

Though President Kennedy has told his legislative leaders he isn't ready to give up on aid to education, most of his advisers say the bill is dead for this session. Some observers have laid the failure directly at President Kennedy's feet. They point out that if the President had spoken out after his election as forthrightly as he did before about the necessity and desirability of federal aid to public elementary and secondary schools only, the legislative snarl might have been avoided.

The vacuum, they say, which resulted from the President's lack of strong leadership on the issue, encouraged his legislative lieutenants and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to concoct a legislative stew containing private school aid which they ought to have known would prove unpalatable.